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THE TEACHING OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

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INTRODUCTION

Chinese, the most widely spoken language in the world, is one of the five official languages of the United Nations; the others are English, French, Spanish and Russian. In 1958, in the National Defense Education Act, the U.S. Office of Education classified Chinese as a critical language needed by Americans. It is apparent that responsibilities of the United States for world leadership have increased faster than our educational training. It is high time that we teach in our schools the language used by 25 per cent of the world's population in order that future generations of Americans will be able to master the Chinese language, for which there will be much need in the years to come.

Chinese has been regarded as a difficult language by people of Western culture. Peking's language reforms, designed to standardize

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This paper is especially written to all those scholars who may be interested in the Chinese language, who have studied the Chinese language, who teach the Chinese language, as well as those who are doing research of any kind on contemporary China that would involve the romanized Chinese terms.





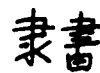

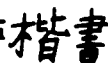


and simplify spoken and written Chinese, consist of three aspects: the simplification of Chinese characters, the use of Chinese Mandarin as the popular language and the adoption of the phonetic alphabet to romanize the Chinese characters. I shall try to give some ideas about the Chinese written language first and then compare three major systems of romanization for written Chinese. I shall also mention the teaching of Chinese in the United States, together with opportunities for study of the language. Finally, I attach the comparative key to systems for romanization of Chinese, two tables of simplified Chinese characters, an index to Chinese phonetics, a list of Chinese radicals, and a list of the Old National Phonetic Symbols.

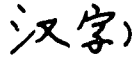
This paper is intended to give some information as a guide for persons who are interested in the Chinese language. It is by no means a research study but rather an informative general survey.

THE WRITTEN LANGUAGE

Chinese is one of the earliest languages in recorded form. According to Chinese history, during the age of the emperor (Huáng Dì 黃帝, c. 2698 B.C.) Cāng Jie 倉頡 was inspired by the marks of birds' claws to form the strokes of Chinese ideographs. The earliest known Chinese writings were produced about 1700 B.C. (the Shell and Bone era), as were the earliest known writings in Sanskrit. For many centuries, classical Chinese was used in the Far East much as classical Greek was used in Western culture. Like Greek, Chinese, with modifications, is still being written and spoken. Chinese, therefore, is a classical as well as a modern language.




It is likely that the early writings were pictorial. The characters suggested resemblances to actual objects:  A circle represented the sun; it is now written as . A crescent meant the moon, , now written as , Mountain as three zigzag humps over a straight line  now as , and so on. In time, more complex concepts had to be expressed and pictograms were extended or combined to form ideographs. A sun rising behind a tree formed a new character meaning "east" . A sun drawn over a straight line representing the horizon meant "dawn" . A tree doubled formed the character for "forest" ; tripled it, it became a "dense forest" . To depict the abstract concept of "brightness" the characters for sun and moon were put side by side .


As another example of the gradual evolution of Chinese, the Shell and Bone era word for "horse" is written as . Later Zhuàn Shū (or Zǐ)  was used from about 770 B.C. to 220 A.D. (Zhōu, Qín and Hàn dynasties) and the word was modified to  and . During the Eastern Hàn dynasty (25-200 A.D.), Lǐ Shū  was adopted and the word was further modified as . From approximately 350 A.D. (Eastern Jìn dynasty) to the present, Kǎi Shū  (standard script) for the word was written . After Communist simplification, the word became . Even though some of the simplified forms were used before, the Communists made it official in printed form.

Chinese characters (known as the Han language, Hànzì ) are used in several Asian countries. Although the characters look and mean the same thing wherever used, their pronunciations are different.

For example, in Vietnam, many phonetic words in Vietnamese are adapted from Chinese but are used with variations. In Korea, students learn "Hanja." In Japan, students learn "Kanji." Anyone who can read Chinese characters is therefore automatically able to read parts of the Japanese and Korean languages. This would be the "Hanja" part in Korean and the "Kanji" part of Japanese. These two languages will not be fully comprehensible because of the existence of indigenous languages which constitute a large part of the present spoken and written languages.

The K'ang Hsi Dictionary lists 47,021 characters of which only about 7,000 are in general use. Educated persons, naturally, know more characters. The system of the dictionary has 214 key characters or elements of characters, often called radicals (see Appendix D for details). The radical usually gives a hint as to the meaning of a word; e.g., many characters having to do with liquids, as "lake," "river," include the "water" radical. The remaining portion of a character may suggest its sound or may indicate its meaning. For example:

"Water" radical  is included in  for "river"
and in  for "lake."

A large percentage of the Chinese characters are a combination of two parts, the radical and the phonetic. The following characters include the same "wood" radical  but have different pronunciations and different meanings, all of which have something to do with wood.

木 pronounced as Mù, meaning "wood";
树 pronounced as Shù, meaning "tree";
桥 pronounced as Qiáo, meaning "bridge" (originally
wooden, of course);
柳 pronounced as Liú, meaning "willow."

The radical may make up the right, top or lower part of the character,

皱 Zhòu, meaning "wrinkled skin" from "skin" radical (right);
笆 Bā, meaning "hedge" from "bamboo" radical (top);
柴 Chái, meaning "firewood" from "wood" radical (lower).

Chinese characters can also be formed inside a square to indicate enclosures, such as

园 Yuán, meaning "garden";
国 Guó, meaning "nation";
图 Tú, meaning "sign."

The following characters have the same sound indicator 巴 Ba, but the tones of pronunciation and meanings are different. These are so-called Chinese homonyms.

疤 Bā, first tone, "illness" radical, meaning "scar";
耙 Bá, second tone, "metal" radical, meaning "to rake";
靶 Bǎ, third tone "leather" radical, meaning "target" (made of
leather, of course);
爸 Bà, fourth tone "Father" radical, meaning "Dad."

However, the above example is just one illustration. In other cases, one may not get any indication of the pronunciation of a character from any part of it.

To illustrate the four tones (vocal modulations) further:

媽 Mā, meaning "Mom," first tone (high level tone); e.g., "oh" with slight surprise. Graphically →

麻 Má, meaning "hemp," second tone (rising tone); e.g., "oh" in question. Graphically ↗

馬 Mǎ, meaning "horse," third tone (low level tone); e.g., "oh" in doubt. Graphically ↘

罵 Mà, meaning "scold," fourth tone (falling tone); e.g., "oh" for emphasis. Graphically ↙

When there are no tone marks, the tone is neutral, slurred over in a gentle way. This usually occurs in the second word of a compound expression. Therefore, one can learn musical tones through the reading of Chinese and one can learn the art of calligraphy from the Chinese writings.

Chinese characters can be extremely complex. For example, the character "thank" is written with 17 strokes: 謝. It is variously romanized as "Hsieh," "Shieh," "Tse," "Dea," "Sye," "Sie," "Sieh," "Seay," "Zia," "Zie," "Jye," "Dere," "Der," and so on, in different transliteration systems and dialects. Pronunciations differ but the character symbol for the word is the same.

In the matter of romanization, it would be well if one system could be used for all purposes. But unfortunately it will not be possible unless and until a national system is actually widely used in China. Now, the Chinese in Mainland China have adopted and are using the Pin Yin system officially but in the United States today, the Yale system is still the most popular system for instruction in most institutions. In Formosa, the Yale system and the Wade-Giles system are still being used to teach Chinese to Westerners.

In order to standardize the popular language on the basis of Peking pronunciation (about 70 per cent of the 600 million people of Mainland China use dialects similar to that used in Peking), the Communists in 1958 adopted the Pin Yin system which replaced the Old National Phonetics orthography (for details, see Appendices C and E). The following are their objectives:

- A. To teach the phonetic alphabets and spelling in primary schools. Schools on other levels and organizations of the newly literate have also been instructed to push the language reforms. Education of the deaf and dumb has been facilitated. A braille code corresponding to the international setup was introduced in 1964, so that the blind could communicate by typewriter (China Reconstructs, September 1963).
- B. To teach the phonetic alphabet to adults. The educated could learn the pronunciation of rarely used characters.
- C. To popularize the phonetic alphabet in publishing and translation circles. Records and references, such as dictionaries, directories, catalogues and files are now being indexed by the Pin Yin system. For example, China Reconstructs, a popular magazine, has Pin Yin phonetic Chinese lessons in every issue. Many newspapers and magazines have titles in the romanized system.
- D. To use the phonetic alphabet in telegrams and other communications. The railway administration already has adopted the phonetic script and has reduced transmission time by one-third. Except for some universal signals, Chinese phonetic alphabets are used for signaling by flag or light at sea. All provinces have been given abbreviated

symbols; e.g., JS for Jiangsu (Kiangsu) and GD for Guangdong (Kwangtung).

- E. To popularize the phonetic alphabet for use in public places, railroad stations, bus stops, and street signs in cities. In Peking, the street sign for East Long Peace Street is written in Chinese characters 東長安街 together with the phonetic "Dōng Cháng ān Jiē."
- F. To use the phonetic alphabet to aid foreigners in learning Chinese and to aid the Chinese to have more effective communication in the world of science.
- G. To establish better cultural intercommunication among the minorities of Chuang, Miao, Yi, Tung and even Kazakhs. See N.Y. Times, 2/28/65.

*In the matter of simplification, the Communists have attained reasonable successes but they have not mastered romanization yet. Even though they have tried hard to push the language reforms, there are still problems; most people are not ready for reforms (influence of inertia). If the Pin Yin system should be successfully popularized in China, it would furnish us with an invaluable means of learning about and communicating with one-fourth of the world's population, when the international situation permits.

* Guangming Ribao, April 29, 1964; May 13, 1964; May 27, 1964; October 28, 1964. Renmin Ribao, April 6, 1964; May 3, 1964; May 11, 1964.

ROMANIZATION

Romanization, phonetic alphabet or spelling, transliteration, Latinization, transcription or phoneticization may be used interchangeably for representation of sounds of Chinese characters.

Three major systems are in use at present:

1. **Wade Giles** Devised by Sir Thomas Wade and was revised by Herbert Giles. It has been the established system of romanization for a long time. Historical and geographical names and other terms in Chinese have been transliterated into this system throughout the world. In this system there is a widely used Chinese-English Dictionary compiled by Mathews and published by Harvard University Press. Every sinologist should be familiar with this system as the basis for doing research. In this system, "Hsieh" is the phonetic equivalent of "thank."

Adopted by: Defense Language Institute (Washington, D.C.);
Georgetown University for advanced students;
George Washington University for second-year students;
University of Maryland, and others.

2. Yale System: In the 1950's linguists at Yale developed and popularized the Yale system. More than half of the colleges in the United States have adopted this system (e.g., the Defense Language Institute, West Coast Branch, Foreign Service Institute, and the U. S. Air Force Academy). Since this system approximates native ways of expression by combining words of the same term together, and since it seems to be accepted by most Americans, it is the most popular system in the United States today. (In the Yale system, "Sye" is the phonetic equivalent of "thank.")

3. Pin Yin: Adopted in Mainland China in 1958. This orthography is the basis of education in the Mainland elementary schools. (See Appendix C and E; also, John de Francis, Beginning Chinese, Yale University Press, 1963.)

In 1963, the U. S. Department of Commerce published a Chinese-English Dictionary on the basis of Pin Yin. In 1963, McGraw-Hill published a technical and scientific dictionary based on the system.

In 1963-65, the U. S. Office of Education has given grants to Seton Hall University to compile texts in Chinese for beginning, intermediate, and advanced

Notes from the British Union catalog of Periodicals 1965.

The Hanyu Pinyin system is used for Chinese in preference to the Wade-Giles (with references as required) since periodicals are frequently issued in mainland China with

levels. This Pin Yin would be useful for people doing research concerning Mainland China today. In the Pin Yin system, "Xie" is the phonetic equivalent of "thank."

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Comparative examples: | People's Daily | Vietnam |
| | 人民日報 | 越南 |
| Wade-Giles: | Jen Min Jih Pao | Yüeh Nan |
| Yale: | Ren Min R Bau | Ywe Nan |
| Pin Yin: | Renmin Ribao | Yue Nan |

A Professor of Chinese at Georgetown says that the Chinese Communists really have the best system of transliteration (Pin Yin system).

Teaching of Chinese in the U. S.

At present, there are about 150 colleges and 100 high schools in the United States that include the Chinese language in their curricula. It is estimated that about 3,000 students are studying the language on the college level. Melbourne High School near Cape Kennedy has started Chinese as a "Space Age variety" and the United States Air Force Academy started Chinese instruction in the 1962 fall semester and expanded to second year Chinese in 1964. The State of New York is now beginning to support high school teachers of Chinese. Carnegie Foundation has given grants to New York and California institutions to support teaching of Chinese in high schools. Stanford University and San Francisco State College have student and faculty exchange programs with Formosa. The University of Hawaii is expanding Chinese courses for the East and West Center. Almost all major universities in the United States now have programs for exchange of materials with Peking.

It is predicted that the teaching of Chinese in the United States will increase greatly in the near future. Mario Pei, the eminent linguist of Columbia University, in a 1962 letter to the writer indicated his opinion that "the Chinese language has a big future in this country." Bernhard Karlgren, the Swedish Orientalist, even stated that the Chinese language might be the basis of the written World Language if a World Language is to be established in the future.

Chinese is included in NDEA foreign language fellowships for awards in critical languages for summer 1965. The program will receive financial support from the National Defense Modern Foreign Language Fellowship Program under Title VI of the National Defense Education Act. Students receiving awards may study the Chinese language. The programs will be conducted with matching support for instruction from the United States Office of Education at four United States universities. There are undergraduate, graduate and post-doctoral programs in the study of Chinese under this program. Columbia University, Ohio State University, Stanford University and Washington University (St. Louis) have more than one hundred awards for summer 1965. Future programs will be released by the United States Office of Education.

A January 1965 announcement from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare stated that:

The National Defense Education Act Amendments, 1964, signed by President Johnson on October 16, 1964, authorized additional Federal financial support of the Language Development Program (NDEA Title VI), thereby enabling substantial increases in the numbers of graduate students receiving National Defense Modern Foreign Language Fellowships, beginning with the 1965 summer session and extending through June 30, 1968.

These Graduate Fellowships are for study of uncommonly taught languages and the areas where they are spoken, with principal emphasis upon the seven "most critical" languages - Arabic, Chinese, Hindi-Urdu, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, and Latin American Spanish. Fellows must be preparing for teaching at the college level or for other service of a public nature.

The increased availability of language fellowships makes possible the waiver of the 1-year background requirement for fellowships in Arabic, Chinese, Hindi-Urdu, Japanese, and Portuguese in the summer 1966 and academic year 1966-67 competition, although preference will still be given applicants with some previous training. However, the 2-year preparation requirement for fellowships in Russian and Latin American Spanish, as stipulated on page 9 of the Announcement of 1965-66 Modern Foreign Language Fellowship Program (OE 55034-66), remains in effect.

To be eligible for award, a candidate must

(a) be a citizen of the United States or a resident who has immigrant status and whose personal plans provide reasonable assurance that he will make a continuing contribution to the manpower resources of this country;

(b) be willing to subscribe to the loyalty provisions of the National Defense Education Act;

(c) have completed, by the beginning of the summer term, at least one year of formal college work or the equivalent in the language he proposes to study. Exceptional cases recommended by the screening committee may be considered by the Office of Education;

(d) agree to devote himself to full-time summer study. No outside employment of any kind will be permitted.

Award benefits include

(a) tuition and required fees for the summer course;

(b) round-trip travel, based on tourist air fare, from present institution or permanent residence (whichever is nearer) to the summer institution;

(c) maintenance allowance based on \$400 for an 8-week term.

APPENDIX A

COMPARATIVE KEY TO THE NEW PINYIN SYSTEM FOR THE ROMANIZATION

WADE-GILES

YALE

A, AI, AN, ANG, AO

CHA, CHAI, CHAN, CHANG, CHAO
CH'A, CH'AI, CH'AN, CH'ANG, CH'AO
CHE, CHEN, CHENG
CH'E, CH'EN, CH'ENG
CHI, CHIA, CHIANG, CHIAO, CHIEH, CHIEN, CHIH, CHIN, CHING, CHIU, CHIUNG
CHI, CH'IA, CH'ANG, CH'IAO, CH'IEH, CH'EN, CH'IH, CH'IN, CH'ING, CH'IU, CH'UNG
CHO, CHOU
CH'O, CH'OU
CHU, CHUA, CHUAI, CHUAN, CHUANG, CHUI, CHUN, CHUNG
CH'U, CH'UA, CH'UAI, CH'UAN, CH'UANG, CH'UI, CH'UN, CH'UNG
CHÜ, CHÜAN, CHÜEH, CHÜN
CHÜ, CHÜAN, CHÜEH, CHÜN

E, EN, ENG
EH

FA, FAN, FANG
FEI, FEN, FENG
FO, FOU
FU

HA, HAI, HAN, HANG, HAO
HEI, HEN, HENG
HO, HOU
HSI, HSIA, HSIANG, HSIAO, HSIEN, HSIN, HSING, HSIU, HSIUNG
HSÜ, HSÜAN, HSÜEH, HSÜN
HU, HUA, HUAI, HUAN, HUANG, HUI, HUN, HUNG, HUO

I (YI)

JAN, JANG, JAO
JE, JEN, JENG
JIH
JO, JOU
JU, JUAN, JUI, JUN, JUNG

KA, KAI, KAN, KANG, KAO
K A, K'AI, K'AN, K'ANG, K'AO
KEI
KEN, KENG
K'EN, K'ENG
KO, KOU
K'O, K'OU
KU, KUA, KUAI, KUAN, KUANG, KUEI, KUN, KUNG, KUO
K'U, K'UA, K'UAI, K'UAN, K'UANG, K'UEI, K'UN, K'UNG, K'UO

LA, LAI, LAN, LANG, LAO
LE, LEI, LENG
LI, LIA, LIANG, LIAO, LIEH, LIEN, LIN, LING, LIU
LO, LOU
LU, LUAN, LUN, LUNG
LÜ, LÜAN, LÜEH

MA, MAI, MAN, MANG, MAO
MEI
MEN, MENG
MI, MIAO, MIEH, MIEN, MIN, MING, MIU
MO, MOU
MU

NA, NAI, NAN, NANG, NAO
NEI, NEN, NENG
NI, NIANG, NIAO, NIEH, NIEN, NIN, NING, NIU
NU, NUAN, NUN, NUNG
NÜ, NÜEH

O, OU

A, AI, AN, ANG, AU

JA, JAI, JAN, JANG, JAU
CHA, CHAI, CHAN, CHANG, CHAU
JE, JEN, JENG
CHE, CHEN, CHENG
JI, JYA, JYANG, JYAU, JYE, JYAN, JI, JIN, JING, JYOU, JYUNG
CHI, CHYA, CHYANG, CHYAU, CHYE, CHYAN, CHR, CHIN, CHING, CHYOU, CHYU
JWO, JOU
CHWO, CHOU
JU, JWA, JWAI, JWAN, JWANG, JWEI, JWUN, JUNG
CHU, CHWA, CHWAI, CHWAN, CHWANG, CHWEI, CHWUN, CHUNG
JYU, JYWAN, JYWE, JYUN
CHYU, CHYWAN, CHYWE, CHYUN

E, EN, ENG
EH

FA, FAN, FANG
FEI, FEN, FENG
FWO, FOU
FU

HA, HAI, HAN, HANG, HAU
HEI, HEN, HENG
HE, HOU
SYI, SYA, SYANG, SYAU, SYP, SYAN, SYIN, SYING, SYOU, SYUNG
SYU, SYWAN, SYWE, SYUN
HU, HWA, HWAI, HWAN, HWANG, HWEI, HWUN, HUNG, HWO

YI

RAN, RANG, RAU
RE, REN, RENG
R
RWO, ROU
RU, RWAN, RWEI, RWUN, RUNG

GA, GAI, GAN, GANG, GAU
KA, KAI, KAN, KANG, KAU
GEI
GEN, GENG
KEN, KENG
GE, GOU
KE, KOU
GU, GWA, GWAI, GWAN, GWANG, GWEI, GWUN, GUNG, GWO
KU, KWA, KWAI, KWAN, KWANG, KWEI, KWUN, KUNG, KWO

LA, LAI, LAN, LANG, LAU
LE, LEI, LENG
LI, LYA, LYANG, LYAU, LYE, LYAN, LIN, LING, LYOU
LWO, LOU
LU, LWAN, LWUN, LUNG
LYU, LYWAN, LYWE

MA, MAI, MAN, MANG, MAU
MEI
MEN, MENG
MI, MYAU, MYE, MYAN, MIN, MING, MYOU
MWO, MOU
MU

NA, NAI, NAN, NANG, NAU
NEI, NEN, NENG
NI, NYANG, NYAU, NYE, NYAN, NIN, NING, NYOU
NWO, NOU
NU, NWAN, NWUN, NUNG
NYU, NYWE

O, OU

The phonetic equivalents for the Pinyin and Wade-Giles systems are:

| Pinyin (Wade-Giles) | As in | Pinyin (Wade-Giles) | As in | Pinyin (Wade-Giles) | As in | Pinyin (Wade-Giles) | As in |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|------------|
| a (a) | father | a (a) | up (lengthened) | i (i) | (1) machine | iu (iou) | few (i+ou) |
| ai (ai) | sie | ai (ai) | eight | ih; u) | (2) vocalized r in shi, chi, shi, ri; or a prolonged s-sound | y (y) | you |
| an (an) | can | an (en) | omen | | in sh, shi, shi, in sh, shi, shi, in sh, shi, shi | k (k') | kill |
| ang (ang) | hang (German) | ang (eng) | sung | | As in (i+ang) | q (ch') | cheer |
| ao (ao) | now | or (erh) | err | ia (ia) | you (i+ang) | l (l) | law |
| b (p) | speak | f (f) | fan | ian (ien) | young (i+ang) | m (m) | man |
| c (ts') | that's | g (k) | skill | iang (iang) | yow! (i+ao) | n (n) | so |
| ch (ch') | chew (tip of tongue) | j (ch) | jeer | iao (iao) | you (i+ang) | ng (ng) | sing |
| | curved back) | h (h) | ach (German) | ie (ie) | machine | o (o) | snow |
| d (t) | steam | x (sh) | ship | in (in) | sing | ou (ou) | know |
| | | | | ing (ing) | | p (p') | peak |

APPENDIX A

-15-

PINYIN SYSTEM FOR THE ROMANIZATION OF CHINESE¹

| YALE | PINYIN (P'IN-YIN) |
|--|---|
| <p>AU CHANG, CHAU</p> <p>U, JYE, JYAN, JH, JIN, JING, JYOU, JYUNG G, CHYAU, CHYE, CHYAN, CHR, CHIN, CHING, CHYOU, CHYUNG</p> <p>AN, JWANG, JWEL, JWUN, JUNG AI, CHWAN, CHWANG, CHWEI, CHWUN, CHUNG JYUN JYWE, CHYUN</p> <p>G, HAU</p> <p>AU, SYF, SYAN, SYIN, SYING, SYOU, SYUNG SYUN WAN, HWANG, HWEI, HWUN, HUNG, HWO</p> <p>WUN, RUNC</p> <p>GAU KAU</p> <p>WAN, GWANG, GWEI, GWUN, GUNG, GWO WAN, KWANG, KWEI, KWUN, KUNG, KWO</p> <p>LAU</p> <p>AU, LYE, LYAN, LIN, LING, LYOU</p> <p>LUNG</p> <p>MAU</p> <p>AN, MIN, MING, MYOU</p> <p>NAU</p> <p>JYE, NYAN, NIN, NING, NYOU</p> <p>NUNG</p> | <p>A, AI, AN, ANG, AO</p> <p>ZHA, ZHAI, ZHAN, ZHANG, ZHAO CHA, CHAI, CHAN, CHANG, CHAO ZHE, ZHEN, ZHENG CHE, CHEN, CHENG JI, JIA, JIANG, JIAO, JIE, JIAN, ZHI, JIN, JING, JIU, JIONG QI, QIA, QIANG, QIAO, QIE, QIAN, CHI, QIN, QING, QIU, QIONG ZHUO, ZHOU CHUO, CHOU ZHU, ZHUA, ZHUAI, ZHUAN, ZHUANG, ZHUI, ZHUN, ZHONG CHU, CHUA, CHUAI, CHUAN, CHUANG, CHUI, CHUN, CHONG JU, JUAN, JUE, JUN QU, QUAN, QUE, QUN</p> <p>E, EN, ENG ER (R)</p> <p>FA, FAN, FANG FEI, FEN, FENG FO, FOU FU</p> <p>HA, HAI, HAN, HANG, HAO HEI, HEN, HENG HE, HOU XI, XIA, XIANG, XIAO, XIE, XIAN, XIN, XING, XIU, XIONG XU, XUAN, XUE, XUN HU, HUA, HUAI, HUAN, HUANG, HUI, HUN, HONG, HUO</p> <p>YI</p> <p>RAN, RANG, RAO RE, REN, RENG RI RUO, ROU RU, RUAN, RUI, RUN, RONG</p> <p>GA, GAI, GAN, GANG, GAO KA, KAI, KAN, KANG, KAO GEI GEN, GENG KEN, KENG GE, GOU KE, KOU GU, GUA, GUAI, GUAN, GUANG, GUI, GUN, GONG, GUO KU, KUA, KUAI, KUAN, KUANG, KUI, KUN, KONG, KUO</p> <p>LA, LAI, LAN, LANG, LAO LE, LEI, LENG LI, LIA, LIANG, LIAO, LIE, LIAN, LIN, LING, LIU LUO, LOU LU, LUAN, LUN, LONG LÜ, LÜAN, LÜE</p> <p>MA, MAI, MAN, MANG, MAO MEI MEN, MENG MI, MIAO, MIE, MIAN, MIN, MING, MIU MO, MOU MU</p> <p>NA, NAI, NAN, NANG, NAO NEI, NEN, NENG NI, NIANG, NIAO, NIE, NIAN, NIN, NING, NIU NUO, NOU NU, NUAN, NUN, NONG NÜ, NÜE</p> <p>E, OU</p> |

| As in | Pinyin (Wade-Giles) | As in | Pinyin (Wade-Giles) | As in | Pinyin (Wade-Giles) | As in |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) machine | iu (iou) | few (i + ou) | r (j) | between English r | un (un) | new |
| (2) vocalized r in zhi, | y (y) | you | | (run) and French | ung (ung) | ung (German) |
| chi, shi, ri; or a | k (k') | kill | | j (jeune) | uo (uo) | woman |
| prolonged z-sound | q (ch') | cheer | | sound | w (w) | way |
| in sh, ch, sh, | l (l') | law | | shrub | u (u) | ü (German) |
| Asio (i + a) | m (m) | man | | team | uan (uan) | u + an |
| yem (i + ang) | n (n) | no | | rude | ue (ueh) | u + e |
| young (i + ang) | ng (ng) | sing | | waft (u + a) | un (un) | u + n |
| yew' (i + ao) | o (o) | saw | | wife (u + ai) | ung (ung) | i + ong |
| yes (i + e) | ou (ou) | know | | wander (u + an) | x (ts) | edge |
| machine | p (p') | goak | | wang (u + ang) | zh (ch) | rich (tip of tongue |
| ing | | | | weir way (u + ei) | | curved back) |

B

WADE-GILES

PAI, PAN, PANG, PAO
P'AI, P'AN, P'ANG, P'AO
PEN, PENG
P'EN, P'ENG
IAO, PIEH, PIEN, PIN, PING
IAO, P'IEH, P'IEH 'IN, P'ING
POU

AI, SAN, SANG, SAO
EN, SENG
SHAI, SHAN, SHANG, SHAO
SHEI, SHEN, SHENG

I
U
SHUA, SHUAI, SHUAN, SHUANG, SHUI, SHUN, SHUO
OU

UAN, SUI, SUN, SUNG

TAI, TAN, TANG, TAO
T'AI, T'AN, T'ANG, T'AO
TEI, TENG
T'ENG
IAO, TIEH, TIEN, TING, TIU
IAO, T'IEH, T'IEH, T'ING
OU
POU
TSAI, TSAN, TSANG, TSAO
TS'AI, TS'AN, TS'ANG, TS'AO
TSEI, TSEN, TSENG
TS'EN, TS'ENG
TSOU
TS'OU
TSUAN, TSUI, TSUN, TSUNG
TS'UAN, TS'UI, TS'UN, TS'UNG
UAN, TUI, TUN, TUNG
T'UAN, T'UI, T'UN, T'UNG

VAI, WAN, WANG

WENG

AI, YANG, YAO
YEN
YING
UNG
UAN, YUEH, YÜN

BA, BAI, BAN, BANG, BAU
PA, PAI, PAN, PANG, PAU
BEI, BEN, BENG
PEI, PEN, PENG
BI, BYAU, BYE, BYAN, BIN, BING
PI, PYAU, PYE, PYAN, PIN, PING
BWO
PWO, POU
BU
PU

SA, SAI, SAN, SANG, SAU
SE, SEN, SENG
SHA, SHAI, SHAN, SHANG, SHAU
SHE, SHEI, SHEN, SHENG
SHR
SHOU
SHU, SHWA, SHWAI, SHWAN, SHWAN
SWO, SOU
SZ
SU, SWAN, SWEI, SWUN, SUNG
SZ

DA, DAI, DAN, DANG, DAU
TA, TAI, TAN, TANG, TAU
DE, DEI, DENG
TE, TENG
DI, DYAU, DYE, DYAN, DING, DYOUN
TI, TYAU, TYE, TYAN, TING
DWO, DOU
TWO, TOU
DZA, DZAI, DZAN, DZANG, DZAU
TSA, TSAI, TSAN, TSANG, TSAU
DZE, DZEI, DZEN, DZENG
TSE, TSEN, TSENG
DZWO, DZOU
TSWO, TSOU
DZU, DZWAN, DZWEI, DZWUN, DZU
TSU, TSWAN, TSWEI, TSWUN, TSUNG
DU, DWAN, DWEI, DWEN, DUNG
TU, TWAN, TWEI, TWUN, TUNG
DZ
TSZ

WA, WAI, WAN, WANG
WEI
WEN, WENG
WO
WU

YA, YAI, YANG, YAU
YE, YAN
YIN, YING
YOU, YUNG
YU, YWAN, YWE, YUN

YALE

PINY

BA, BAI, BAN, BANG, BAU
PA, PAI, PAN, PANG, PAU
BEI, BEN, BENG
PEI, PEN, PENG
BI, BYAU, BYE, BYAN, BIN, BING
PI, PYAU, PYE, PYAN, PIN, PING
BWO
PWO, POU
BU
PU

SA, SAI, SAN, SANG, SAU
SE, SEN, SENG
SHA, SHAI, SHAN, SHANG, SHAU
SHE, SHEI, SHEN, SHENG
SHR
SHOU
SHU, SHWA, SHWAI, SHWAN, SHWANG, SHWEI, SHWUN, SHWO
SWO, SOU
SZ
SU, SWAN, SWEI, SWUN, SUNG
SZ

DA, DAI, DAN, DANG, DAU
TA, TAI, TAN, TANG, TAU
DE, DEI, DENG
TE, TENG
DI, DYAU, DYE, DYAN, DING, DYOU
TI, TYAU, TYE, TYAN, TING
DWO, DOU
TWO, TOU
DZA, DZAI, DZAN, DZANG, DZAU
TSA, TSAI, TSAN, TSANG, TSAU
DZE, DZEI, DZEN, DZENG
TSE, TSEN, TSENG
DZWO, DZOU
TSWO, TSOU
DZU, DZWAN, DZWEI, DZWUN, DZUNG
TSU, TSWAN, TSWEI, TSWUN, TSUNG
DU, DWAN, DWEI, DWEN, DUNG
TU, TWAN, TWEI, TWUN, TUNG
DZ
TSZ

WA, WAI, WAN, WANG
WEI
WEN, WENG
WO
WU

YA, YAI, YANG, YAU
YE, YAN
YIN, YING
YOU, YUNG
YU, YWAN, YWE, YUN

BA, BAI, BAN, BANG, BAO
FA, PAI, PAN, PANG, PAO
BEI, BEN, BENG
PEI, PEN, PENG
BI, BIAO, BIE, BIAN, BIN, BING
PI, PIAO, PIE, PIAN, PIN, PING
BO
PO, POU
BU
PU

SA, SAI, SAN, SANG, SAO
SE, SEN, SENG
SHA, SHAI, SHAN, SHANG, SH
SHE, SHEI, SHEN, SHENG
SHI
SHOU
SHU, SHUA, SHUAI, SHUAN,
SUO, SOU
SI
SU, SUAN, S , SUN, SONG
SI

DA, DAI, DAN, DANG, DAO
TA, TAI, TAN, TANG, TAO
DE, DEI, DENG
TE, TENG
DI, DIAO, DIE, DIAN, DING, DI
TI, TIAO, TIE, TIAN, TING
DUO, DOU
TUO, TOU
ZA, ZAI, ZAN, ZANG, ZAO
CA, CAI, CAN, CANG, CAO
ZE, ZEI, ZEN, ZENG
CE, CEN, CENG
ZUO, ZOU
CUO, COU
ZU, ZUAN, ZUI, ZUN, ZONG
CU, CUAN, CUI, CUN, CONG
DU, DUAN, DUI, DUN, DONG
TU, TUAN, TUI, TUN, TONG
ZI
CI

WA, WAI, WAN, WANG
WEI
WEN, WENG
WO
WU

YA, YAI, YANG, YAO
YE, YAN
YIN, YING
YOU, YONG
YU, YUAN, YUE, YUN

ALE

PINYIN (P'IN-YIN)

WEI, SHWUN, SHWO

BA, BAI, BAN, BANG, BAO
PA, PAI, PAN, PANG, PAO
BEI, BEN, BENG
PEI, PEN, PENG
BI, BIAO, BIE, BIAN, BIN, BING
PI, PIAO, PIE, PIAN, PIN, PING
BO
PO, POU
BU
PU

SA, SAI, SAN, SANG, SAO
SE, SEN, SENG
SHA, SHAI, SHAN, SHANG, SHAO
SHE, SHEI, SHEN, SHENG
SHI
SHOU
SHU, SHUA, SHUAI, SHUAN, SHUANG, SHUI, SHUN, SHUO
SUO, SOU
SI
SU, SUAN, SUI, SUN, SONG
SI

DA, DAI, DAN, DANG, DAO
TA, TAI, TAN, TANG, TAO
DE, DEI, DENG
TE, TENG
DI, DIAO, DIE, DIAN, DING, DIU
TI, TIAO, TIE, TIAN, TING
DUO, DOU
TUO, TOU
ZA, ZAI, ZAN, ZANG, ZAO
CA, CAI, CAN, CANG, CAO
ZE, ZEI, ZEN, ZENG
CE, CEN, CENG
ZUO, ZOU
CUO, COU
ZU, ZUAN, ZUI, ZUN, ZONG
CU, CUAN, CUI, CUN, CONG
DU, DUAN, DUI, DUN, DONG
TU, TUAN, TUI, TUN, TONG
ZI
CI

WA, WAI, WAN, WANG
WEI
WEN, WENG
WO
WU

YA, YAI, YANG, YAO
YE, YAN
YIN, YING
YOU, YONG
YU, YUAN, YUE, YUN

C

ABBREVIATED CHARACTERS WITH STANDARD EQUIVALENTS

類志編鄭耕欄對親勝勝爛煉點戰說融舉者得帶將裝畫顯率趙頑唇認詳
類完窮鄰標栏樹桌胆腔炸煉点战越咸举雲胡帝將與各呈幸起伏念以所
國圖麵復臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨臨
拾憑環鵝橋樞極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極極
舍凭环恣拘柙板松板松板松板松板松板松板松板松板松板松板松板松板松
賣參捲摺欄揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀揀
補殺條敵龜某麗屬係時去替窮穢體備未猶未微餘由兩縣狀際陸鄰郵屠
还溝泥瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟瀟
嶼殊座產虛免翁孫買農亞當興華隆陰陽報損相授擬遲遲遲遲遲遲遲遲
屿朱坐产什先公孙买农亚当兴中华阴阳姐报护折扰拟迟运进远远这
殺雅樓權簡歡戲師街蓋直歲燈奪享享勤協園袖後關劉筆專喬夫塔刻盡
禾桑扑杈向欢戏师冲虫豸灯夺享享勤協園袖後關劉筆專喬夫塔刻盡
禮寓樂優偽開會拿象影價傷迴顯細網執掃橫壯壯壓壓履莊慶速通通速
礼写东优伪合会拿众伙价伤回吁吓四执扫扩壮压庆庄庆速通通速
晚號祇葉重撲匯漢電務榮東術頭龍猛厲鉤擊蘭處滅葦寧盧藥業聖賢發
号只叶叭吹汇汉电冬冬东术头龙旧房出去兰处从丛宁卢节业圣对发
區為警層鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳鳳
區為吊房厅风风丰书书斗旦艺忆无仓气云办队长寺边辽州归急尔台

下丁几儿厂万里个亿千千才义广习多么飞予与双功那仆仗从开

STANDARD CHARACTERS WITH ABBREVIATED EQUIVALENTS

戲影劇馬首通運熟瞭曉聞餘雖領嶼牆懸勝騰騰價價獲終總綴八瀟漓道制
 一七
 色致畫濕蒙濕高掛聚起序應掌美灿灿環華步懸聯去貼版且環似秉曲勵压若
 龜殿十濯潭漏齋撰乘與察腐慘囊燭環割聲聰群擊臨臨醜羶擬練錦屬壓強
 坛拥据担树捆朴迂迂各房历透隨戶县当叱踊战余晏来果筑积舉兴尺使台如
 壇擁據担樹捆樸達達叠歷層遊隨盧縣當頃場戰餘繁繁錄纂積舉興尺使台如
 蝦圖晏漿菓节范胶刮亿份乐刻質盤初卫征冲練西浞洩完凭亲力龙忆号灯
 蝦圖罷漿漿節範膠刮億份樂刻質盤初衛征冲練西澇洩完憑親龍憶導燈
 厂怜邻郑养发谷坎委熱既輛扑样粧标鼓礮厉仇迟居邱墜别巾副鹿肤齿卜毛
 廠憐鄰鄭養發谷坎委熱既輛撲樣粧標鼓礮厲憂遲居鄧墜弊弊劇處膚齒齒前吸
 姜伙肮困合对獎制称种凤台与仆倘象遞态网画初洁审写旁造敌疟疮庙广片
 姜夥肮困合對獎製稱種鳳台與仆倘象遞態網五初潔審寫旁造敵瘧瘡廟廣
 雲影歡團對獎製稱種風台與僕倘像遞態網十澈澈審寫旁造敵瘧瘡廟廣
 實寢寢注亦臥慘么坐复尔墊寿台远逝赴赴緊監折拘枪季仄尽划际莹蓋甘四
 實寢寢注齊認慘麼屋複爾坐去臺遠逝越超緊監攔機槍季厥盡劃際莹蓋蓋呀
 千香極肅当岁叶万号固农过业裝愛乱令会神脑個仅伤汇乡画沪汉滯函冬
 幹香極肅當歲葉萬號國農過業裝愛亂令會腫腦備僅傷案鄉十滬漢滯滯滯
 单房买为拿笔无乔胜进家备众犹复几画沟天冷准李里义运炼汇电这块圣
 單房買為拿筆無喬勝進傢備眾猶復幾三溝天冷准李里義運煉匯電这块聖
 園將乐部动条米从來妇面補补云先查根充志冬千表捺發画面号以阳阶华升
 園將殺郵動條米從來婦二補補雲校壹報充恩乘乾喪棟發畫面尊陽階華開
 气多只俩师个画洲这产幸店執寺巨帶卷担舍貴朱务登习陆阴处庄面啞畢
 氣多隻倆師個十洲這產幸啟執執區帶捲捲捨麥殊務習陸陰處莊面啞畢
 画夾壯妝画亞东兩梅來長狀儿画克飞丰风帥系后画亩只斗书孙时回光
 画夾壯妝画亞東兩梅來長狀兒画克飛豐風帥系後十畝祇門書孫時迴音
 七夾壯妝八亞東兩梅來長狀虎九魁聚堂風帥係後十畝祇門書孫時迴音

[illegible]

APPENDIX C

汉语音素表

INDEX TO CHINESE PHONETICS

[Note: Unless otherwise specified (e.g. (English), (French), the examples are drawn from German)]

声母

CONSONANTS

| AMERICAN SYSTEM | 国际音标 INTERNATIONAL PHONEMIC SYMBOLS USED IN UNITED KINGDOM AND WESTERN EUROPE | 例子 EXAMPLES |
|--------------------|---|---|
| b | [b] | backen |
| p | [p'] | packen |
| m | [m] | Mann |
| f | [f] | finden |
| d | [d] | landen |
| t | [t'] | tot |
| n | [n] | nie |
| l | [l] | loben |
| g | [g] | geben |
| k | [k'] | kaum |
| x | [x] | acht |
| ç | [tç] | jeer (English) |
| ç' | [tç'] | cheer (English) |
| ç | [ç] | ich |
| dz | [ts] | voiced d+ |
| | | voiced s |
| ts | [ts'] | zeigen |
| s | [s] | lassen |
| ʒ | [tʃ] | jeune (French) |
| ʒ' | [tʃ'] | deutsch |
| ʒ | [ʃ] | schaffen |
| ʁ (upside down r) | [ʀ] | midway between the English r and the French j |
| ŋ | [ŋ] | singen |
| j | [j] | jung |
| w | [w] | way (English) |

韵 母

VOWELS

| | | |
|---|-----|----------|
| a | [a] | lassen |
| o | [o] | Sonne |
| ɔ | [ɔ] | beginnen |
| ɛ | [ɛ] | säen |
| i | [i] | Immer |
| u | [u] | unten |
| ü | [y] | über |

(After j, g, and x the unlaut sign is not needed)

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|
| ay | [ai] | sein |
| aw | [au] | bauen |
| ow | [ou] | know (English) |
| ey | [ei] | eight (English) |
| ya | [ia] | Jammer |
| yau | [iau] | jauchzen |
| yu | [iou] | jubeln |
| ye | [ie] | jenseits |
| wa | [ua] | waft (English) |
| wai | [uai] | wife (English) |
| wow | [uo] | woman (English) |
| wey | [uei] | way (English) |
| ü | [ye] | ü + short e |
| err | [ər] | err (English) |
| lengthened z | [ɪ] | lengthened z |
| bit (English) | [ɪ] | bit (English) |

Vowels + n or ng

| | |
|-------|-------------------|
| [an] | kann |
| [iæn] | jenseits |
| [uan] | uan |
| [yæn] | jüan |
| [en] | leben |
| [uen] | wen (English) |
| [in] | in |
| [yn] | ü + n |
| [aŋ] | bang |
| [iaŋ] | Jangtse |
| [uaŋ] | wang (English) |
| [uŋ] | Zeitung |
| [iuŋ] | jung |
| [eŋ] | sung (English) |
| [ueŋ] | u + eng (English) |
| [iŋ] | singen |

APPENDIX D

RADICALS

CHINESE

| No. | Character | Sound | Definition | No. | Character | Sound | Definition |
|------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1† | 一 | i' | one | 30† | 口 | k'ou ³ | a mouth |
| 2 | 丨 | kun ¹ | a downstroke | 31 | 囗 | wei ¹ | an enclosure |
| 3 | 丶 | chu ¹ | a dot | 32† | 土 | t'u ¹ | earth |
| 4 | 丿 | p'ieh ³ | a left stroke | 33† | 士 | shih ¹ | a scholar |
| 5 | 乙 | i' | a curve | 34 | 夕 | chih ¹ | a step |
| 6 | 乚 | ch'ieh ³ | a crook | 35 | 夕 | ts'ui ¹ | to walk slowly |
| 7† | 二 | érh ¹ | two | 36 | 夕 | hai ¹ | evening |
| 8 | 亠 | t'ou ¹ | a cover | 37† | 大 | ta ¹ | great |
| 9a† | 人 | jén ¹ | a man | 38† | 女 | nü ¹ | a woman |
| b° | 亻 | jén ¹ | a man's legs | 39† | 子 | tsü ¹ | a son |
| 10 | 儿 | jén ¹ | a man's legs | 40° | 宀 | mien ¹ | a roof |
| 11† | 入 | ju ¹ | enter | 41† | 寸 | ts'un ¹ | an inch |
| 12† | 八 | pa ¹ | eight | 42† | 小 | hiao ¹ | small |
| 13° | 冂 | chiung ¹ | a limit | 43 | 尢 | wang ¹ | lame |
| 14° | 冃 | mi ¹ | to cover | 44† | 尸 | shih ¹ | a corpse |
| 15° | 冫 | ping ¹ | ice | 45 | 艸 | ch'ê ¹ | a sprout |
| 16† | 几 | chi ¹ | a stand | 46† | 山 | shan ¹ | a hill |
| 17° | 凵 | k'an ¹ | receptacle | 47a† | 川 | ch'uan ¹ | a stream |
| 18a† | 刀 | tao ¹ | a knife | b° | 工 | kung ¹ | work |
| b° | 刂 | tao ¹ | a knife | 48† | 己 | chi ¹ | self |
| 19† | 力 | li ¹ | strength | 49† | 巾 | chin ¹ | a napkin |
| 20° | 勹 | pao ¹ | to wrap | 50† | 干 | kan ¹ | a shield |
| 21° | 匕 | pi ¹ | a spoon | 51 | 幺 | yao ¹ | small |
| 22 | 匚 | fang ¹ | a basket | 52 | 广 | yen ¹ | a shelter |
| 23 | 匚 | hai ¹ | a box | 53† | 廾 | ying ¹ | to move on |
| 24† | 十 | shih ¹ | ten | 54 | 井 | kung ¹ | folded hands |
| 25† | 扌 | pu ¹ | to divine | 55° | 弋 | i' | a dart |
| 26 | 卩 | chieh ¹ | a seal; knot | 56† | 弓 | kung ¹ | a bow |
| 27 | 厂 | han ¹ | a cliff | 58 | 彡 | ch'i ¹ | pointed |
| 28° | 厶 | sei ¹ | private | 59 | 彡 | shan ¹ | plumage |
| 29† | 又 | yu ¹ | and also | 60° | 彡 | ch'ih ¹ | a left step |

CHINESE—Continued

| No. | Character | Sound | Definition | No. | Character | Sound | Definition |
|------|-----------|---------|----------------|------|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| 61a† | 心 | hain¹ | the heart | 86a† | 火 | huo¹ | fire |
| b° | 忄 | | | b° | 𤇀 | | |
| c° | 小 | | | 87a† | 爪 | chao¹ | claws |
| 62† | 戈 | ko¹ | a spear | b° | 𠂇 | | |
| 63† | 戶 | hu¹ | the family | 88† | 父 | fu¹ | father |
| 64a† | 手 | shou¹ | a hand | 89 | 爻 | yao¹ | intertwine |
| b° | 扌 | | | 90° | 爿 | ch'lang¹ | a bed |
| 65† | 支 | chih¹ | a branch | 91† | 片 | p'ien¹ | a strip |
| 66c | 支 | | | 92† | 牙 | ya¹ | a tooth |
| b° | 攴 | p'u¹ | to rap | 93a† | 牛 | niu¹ | an ox |
| 67† | 文 | wén² | literature | b | 𠂇 | | |
| 68† | 斗 | tou² | a peck | 94a° | 犬 | ch'üan¹ | a dog |
| 69† | 斤 | chin¹ | a catty | b° | 彳 | | |
| 70† | 方 | fang¹ | square | 95 | 玄 | yüan¹ | dark |
| 71 | 无 | wu¹ | without | 96a° | 玉 | yt¹ | jade |
| 72† | 日 | jih¹ | the sun | b° | 彳 | | |
| 73† | 日 | yüeh¹ | to speak | 97 | 瓜 | kua¹ | a melon |
| 74† | 月 | yüeh¹ | the moon | 98† | 瓦 | wa¹ | a tile |
| 75† | 木 | mu¹ | wood | 99† | 甘 | kan¹ | sweet |
| 76† | 欠 | ch'ien¹ | to owe | 100† | 生 | sheng¹ | to beget |
| 77† | 止 | chih² | to stop | 101† | 用 | yung¹ | to use |
| 78† | 歹 | tai² | bad | 102† | 田 | t'ien¹ | a field |
| 79 | 殳 | shu¹ | to kill; staff | 103† | 疋 | p'p¹ | a roll of cloth |
| 80† | 毋 | wu¹ | do not | 104° | 疋 | ni¹ | disease |
| 81† | 比 | pi¹ | to compare | 105° | 𠂇 | po¹ | back to back |
| 82† | 毛 | mao¹ | hair | 106† | 白 | pai¹ | white |
| 83† | 氏 | shih¹ | a clan | 107† | 皮 | p'p¹ | skin |
| 84 | 气 | ch'i¹ | air | | | | |
| 85a† | 水 | shui¹ | water | | | | |
| b° | 氵 | | | | | | |

CHINESE—Continued

| No. | Character | Sound | Definition | No. | Character | Sound | Definition |
|----------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|---|
| 108 | 星 | min ² | a dish | 128† | 耳 | érh ² | an ear |
| 109† | 目 | mu ² | an eye | 129 | 筆 | yü ² | a pen |
| 110 | 矛 | mow ² | a lance | 130a† | 肉 | jou ² | flesh |
| 111† | 矢 | shih ² | an arrow | b ² | 月 | | |
| 112† | 石 | shih ² • | a stone | 131† | 臣 | ch'én ² | a statesman |
| 112a† | 示 | shih ² | to reveal | 132† | 自 | tsu ² | self |
| b ² | 示 | | | 133† | 至 | chih ² | to reach |
| 114 | 肉 | jou ² | a track | 134† | 白 | chiu ² | a mortar |
| 115† | 禾 | hə ² | grain | 135† | 舌 | sh ² | the tongue |
| 116a† | 穴 | həhəh ² | a cave | 136 | 舛 | ch'uan ² | to oppose |
| b ² | 穴 | | | 137† | 舟 | chow ² | a boat |
| 117† | 立 | li ² | to stand | 138† | 艮 | kən ² | a limit |
| 118a† | 竹 | chu ² | bamboo | 139 | 色 | sə ² | color |
| b ² | 竹 | | | 140a | 艸 | ts'ao ² | grass |
| 119† | 米 | mi ² | rice | b ² | 艸 | | |
| 120a | 糸 | mi ² | raw silk | 141 ² | 虎 | hu ² | a tiger |
| b ² | 糸 | | | 142† | 虫 | ch'ung ² | an insect |
| 121 | 缶 | fou ² | earthenware | 143 | 血 | həhəh ² | blood |
| 122a | 网 | wang ² | a net | 144† | 行 | həng ² | to go |
| b ² | 网 | | | 145a† | 衣 | i ² | clothes |
| c ² | 网 | | | b ² | 衣 | | |
| d ² | 网 | | | 146a | 西 | ya ² | {to cover; 衣 (west) is often used for this radical. |
| 123† | 羊 | yang ² | a sheep | b ² | 西 | | |
| 124 | 羽 | yü ² | a wing | 147† | 見 | chien ² | to see |
| 125† | 老 | lao ² | old | 148† | 角 | chiac ² | horn; an angle |
| 126† | 雨 | rh ² | and; yet | 149† | 言 | yan ² | words |
| 127 | 耒 | lei ² | a plow | 150† | 谷 | ku ² | a gully |
| | | | | 151† | 豆 | tau ² | beans |

CHINESE—Continued

| No. | Character | Sound | Definition | No. | Character | Sound | Definition |
|-------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 153† | 豕 | shih ² | swine | 174† | 青 | ch'ing ¹ | green; azure |
| 153 | 𪚩 | chah ¹ | a reptile | 175† | 非 | fei ¹ | no |
| 154† | 貝 | pei ¹ | a shell; valuable | 176† | 面 | mien ¹ | the face |
| 155 | 赤 | ch'ih ¹ | bare | 177† | 革 | kə ² | hide; to strip |
| 156† | 走 | tsou ² | to walk | 178° | 韋 | wai ² | dressed leather |
| 157a† | 足 | tsu ² | {the feet; enough | 179 | 韭 | chiu ² | leeks |
| b | 𠂔 | | | 180† | 音 | yin ¹ | sound |
| 158† | 身 | shen ¹ | the body | 181† | 頁 | yeh ¹ | a page |
| 159† | 車 | ch'ü ² | a cart | 182† | 風 | feng ¹ | the wind |
| 160† | 辛 | hsin ¹ | pungent | 183 | 飛 | fei ¹ | to fly |
| 161† | 辰 | ch'én ² | time | 184† | 食 | shih ² | to eat |
| 162a | 走 | cho ¹ | to go | 185† | 首 | shou ² | the head; first |
| b° | 走 | | | 186† | 香 | hsiang ¹ | incense |
| 163a | 邑 | i ¹ | a city | 187† | 馬 | ma ² | a horse |
| b° | 邑 | | | 188† | 骨 | ku ² | a bone |
| 164† | 酉 | yu ² | wine; harvest | 189† | 高 | kao ¹ | high |
| 165 | 采 | pieu ¹ | to separate | 190 | 髟 | piao ¹ | bushy hair |
| 166† | 里 | li ² | a Chinese mile | 191 | 鬥 | tou ¹ | to fight |
| 167† | 金 | chin ¹ | metal; gold | 192 | 艸 | ch'ang ¹ | herbs |
| 168† | 長 | ch'ang ² | long | 193 | 甬 | li ¹ | a cauldron |
| 169† | 門 | men ² | a door; gate | 194† | 鬼 | kuai ² | a demon |
| 170a | 阜 | fou ¹ | a mound | 195† | 魚 | yu ² | a fish |
| b° | 阜 | | | 196† | 鳥 | niao ² | a bird |
| 171 | 東 | tai ¹ | to reach to | 197° | 鹵 | lu ² | rock salt |
| 172° | 隹 | chui ² | birds | 198 | 鹿 | lu ¹ | a deer |
| 173a† | 雨 | yu ² | rain | 199 | 麥 | mai ¹ | wheat |
| b | 雨 | | | 200† | 麻 | ma ² | hemp |
| | 𩇛 | | | 201† | 黃 | huang ² | yellow |
| | 𩇛 | | | 202 | 黍 | shu ¹ | millet |

CHINESE—Continued

| No. | Character | Sound | Definition | No. | Character | Sound | Definition |
|------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------|------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 203† | 黑 | he ² | black | 209 | 鼻 | pe ² | the nose |
| 204 | 荷 | oh ¹ h ² | embroidery | 210† | 齊 | oh ¹ p ² | uniform; regular |
| 205* | 蛙 | ma ² | a frog | 211 | 齒 | ch ¹ ih ² | front teeth |
| 206 | 鼎 | ting ² | a tripod | 212† | 龍 | lung ² | a dragon |
| 207 | 鼓 | ku ² | a drum | 213 | 龜 | kue ² | a tortoise |
| 208 | 鼠 | shu ² | a rat | 214 | 笛 | y ² eh ² | a flute |

*Indicates the more important of the radicals.

†Indicates complete characters as well as radicals.

NOTE: The superior figures in the "sound column" indicate the number of the tone used.

APPENDIX E

Draft Plan for Latinization

Source: People's China, March 16,
1956

Article 1. The Chinese phonetic alphabet is based on the common language which takes the Peking pronunciation as its standard. It consists of the following letters:

(1) Twenty-four consonants:

| Letters | Old Phonetic Symbols | Illustra- tive Char- acters | Wade System | Inter- national Phonetic Symbols | Approximate English Sounds |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| b | ㄅ | 波 | p | p | b as in be, but not voiced |
| p | ㄆ | 坡 | p' | p' | p as in pip, strongly aspirated |
| m | ㄇ | 摸 | m | m | m as in man |
| f | ㄈ | 佛 | f | f | f as in food |
| d | ㄉ | 德 | t | t | d as in do, but not voiced |
| t | ㄊ | 特 | t' | t' | t as in tea, strongly aspirated |
| n | ㄋ | 耐 | n | n | n as in nine |
| l | ㄌ | 勒 | l | l | l as in lily |

*The symbols of the National Phonetic System are still being used in Formosa and Hong Kong for teaching Chinese-Mandarin to the Chinese.

"SI JIAO" Numbering System has also been used to teach Chinese and to locate characters in "Four-Corner-Numbering-System" dictionaries.

The Standard Telegraph Code Numbers have also been used to represent characters in mainland China. (See McGraw Hill's Scientific and Technical Dictionary, 1963)

| Letter | Old Phonetic Symbols | Illustrative Characters | Wade System | International Phonetic Symbols | Approximate English Sounds |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| g | ㄍ | 哥 | k | k | g as in go, but not voiced |
| k | ㄎ | 科 | k' | k' | c and k as in cake, strongly aspirated |
| ng | ㄣ | 上海音"四" | ng | ŋ | ng as in sing |
| h | ㄏ | 喝 | h | x | h as in her, or rather like ch in Scots loch |
| q | ㄑ | 基 | ch(l) | tɕ | A palatal j sound, as in fear |
| q' | ㄑ' | 欺 | ch'(l) | tɕ' | A palatal ch, as in cheek |
| x | ㄒ | 希 | hs(l) | ɕ | A palatal sh, as in she |
| q | ㄑ | 知 | ch | tɕ | j or dj as in judge, but not voiced |
| q' | ㄑ' | 知 | ch' | tɕ' | ch as in church, strongly aspirated |
| sh | ㄕ | 詩 | sh | ʃ | sh as in shore |
| r | ㄖ | 日 | j | ʒ | r pronounced but not rolled, tending towards the z in azure |
| s | ㄙ | 實 | ts, ts | ts | ds as in seeds, but not voiced |
| s' | ㄙ' | 噓 | ts' | ts' | ts as in tear, strongly aspirated |
| s | ㄙ | 瑟 | ts, ts, ts | ts | s as in sister |
| y | ㄩ | 移 | y | j | y as in you |
| w | ㄨ | 吳 | w | w | w as in we |

(3) Six vowels:

| Letters | Old Phonetic Symbols | Illustrative Characters | Wade System | International Phonetic Symbols | Approximate English Sounds |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--|
| a | ㄚ | 啊 | a | a' | a as in cha |
| o | ㄛ | 喔 | o | o' | ow as in law |
| e | ㄜ | 厄 | a, o | e' | er as in her (the r being silent) |
| i | ㄧ | 衣 | i | i' | ee as in head |
| u | ㄨ | 烏 | u | u' | oo as in too |
| y | ㄩ | 迂 | ü | y' | The French u, no equivalent in English |

(Note—The sounds of the above six vowels are what they are when they are used as single vowels. In combinations, that is, in diphthongs, their sounds are somewhat modified, especially in the case of e which, when followed by i (or j) or ü, changes to the English short e sound.)

Examples:

| Chinese Characters | Proposed Spelling | Old Phonetic Symbols | Meaning |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 爸爸 | baba | ㄅ ㄚ ㄅ ㄚ | papa |
| 媽媽 | mama | ㄇ ㄚ ㄇ ㄚ | mama |
| 哥哥 | gaga | ㄍ ㄜ ㄍ ㄜ | older brother |
| 弟弟 | didi | ㄉ ㄧ ㄉ ㄧ | younger brother |

Article 2. Each vowel may be followed by other vowels or consonants to form the following finals.

| Final | Old Phonetic Symbols | Illustrative Characters | Wade System | International Phonetic Symbols | Approximate English Sounds |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) a: | | | | | |
| ai | ㄞ | 哀 | ai | ai | Long i, as in eye |
| au | ㄠ | 熬 | ao | ao | ow as in how |
| an | ㄢ | 安 | an | an | an as in can |
| ang | ㄤ | 抗 | ang | ang | ang as in sang |
| o: | | | | | |
| ou | ㄡ | 歐 | ou | ou | o as in note |
| oi | ㄟ | 猷 | oi | oi | oy as in way |
| on | ㄣ | 恩 | on | on | un as in fun |
| og | ㄥ | 翁 | ang | og or ag | No exact equivalent in English, something like ung in sung |
| (2) i: | | | | | |
| ia | ㄧㄚ | 呀 | ia | ia | yah |
| ie | ㄧㄝ | 噫 | ieh | ie | ye as in yes |
| iao | ㄧㄠ | 要 | iao | iao | yow as in yowl |
| iu | ㄧㄡ | 又 | iu | iou | u as in unite (in actual speech there is a short glide sound in the middle of this diphthong, so that it comes near to the sound of yes eh) |
| ian | ㄧㄢ | 烟 | ian | ian | e en as in the end |
| in | ㄧㄣ | 因 | in | in | een as in keen |
| iag | ㄧㄤ | 央 | iang | iag | yen as in yenkee |
| ig | ㄧㄥ | 英 | ing | ig | ing as in sing |

| Place | Old Phonetic Symbols | Illustrative Characters | Wade System | International Phonetic Symbols | Approximate English Sound |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--|
| (3) u: | | | | | |
| u | X Y | 魚 | u | u | uoh |
| uo | X Z | 窩 | uo | uo | uo as in water |
| uai | X ʃ | 歪 | uai | uai | ui as in wife |
| ui | X ʌ | 威 | ui(uoi) | ui | wee (in actual speech there is a short glide sound in the middle, so that it comes near to the sound of way) |
| uan | X ʌ | 灣 | uan | uan | ee_uen |
| un | X ʌ | 溫 | un | un | ee_u (in actual speech it comes near to the sound of one) |
| uəŋ | X ʌ | 汪 | uəŋ | uəŋ | ee_uhŋ |
| uŋ | X ʌ | 噐 (The final as in "k") | uŋ | uŋ | ee_uŋ (when used as an independent syllable, it is spelt "weŋ", and pronounced as English wuŋ) |
| (4) y: | | | | | |
| ye | U ʃ | 約 | yeh | ye | No English equivalent |
| yan | U ʌ | 寬 | yeh | yan | No English equivalent |
| yn | U ʌ | 鹽 | yeh | yn | No English equivalent |
| yeŋ | U ʌ | 應 | yung | yeŋ | yeung (the ee as in pool) |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| kai 开 (to open) | pou 剖 (to cut with a knife) |
| gen 生 (to beget) | xie 解 (to untie) |
| hui 会 (to meet) | xue 学 (to learn) |
| kaihui 开会 (to hold a meeting) | xiepou 解剖 (to dissect) |
| xyegen 学生 (a student) | |

Any of the finals may form a syllable by itself without any preceding consonant or initial. For example:

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| ai 爱 (to love) | en 恩 (favour) |
| airen 爱人 (sweetheart; in modern usage it also means husband or wife) | enhui 恩惠 (favour, grace) |
| ou 藕 (lotus root-stock) | yan 远 (far, distant) |
| oufen 藕粉 (arrowroot starch) | yuyan 永远 (for ever) |

The categories (2) and (3) listed above, that is, the sounds beginning with *i* and *u*, change *i* and *u* into *j* and *w* when they form independent syllables without preceding consonants or initials, that is, the two categories then assume the following forms:

| Spelling | ji | ja | je | jau | ju | jan | jin | jaq | jig |
|----------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| Old Phonetic Symbols | ㄐ | ㄐㄚ | ㄐㄝ | ㄐㄠ | ㄐㄨ | ㄐㄢ | ㄐㄣ | ㄐㄑ | ㄐㄨ |
| Wade System | yi | ya | yeh | yao | yu | yen | yin | yang | ying |
| Spelling | wu | wa | wo | wai | wei | wan | wen | wag | weg |
| Old Phonetic Symbols | ㄨ | ㄨㄚ | ㄨㄛ | ㄨㄞ | ㄨㄟ | ㄨㄢ | ㄨㄣ | ㄨㄑ | ㄨㄨ |
| Wade System | wu | wa | wo | wai | wei | wan | wen | wang | weng |

Further examples:

jiwu 义务 (an obligation)
 jewan 夜晚 (evening, night)
 wenji 文苑 (literature)

Article 3. The sound of 儿 (simplified form of 兒) (a vocalized consonant with the tip of the tongue upturned, represented in the Wade system by *érh*) is spelt *er* when it is a fully pronounced syllable by itself. As an ending of a syllable, it is represented by *r* only. Thus,

ertuŋ 兒童 (children) erduo 耳朵 (ear) huar 花兒 (flower)

Article 4. Seven categories of syllables as represented by the characters 知, 痴, 詩, 尸, 資, 蟻 and 思 take *i* (an undotted *i*, like a small capital) as their vowel. They are spelt as *ʒi*, *ʑi*, *ʃi*, *ri*, *zi*, *ci* and *si* respectively. For example:

ʒiʒi 知識 (knowledge) ziʒi 自私 (selfish)

However, when the syllable is "neutral," that is, unstressed and devoid of a distinct tone, the vowel *i* is to be left out, thus,

wenzi 文字 (written language; the second syllable being properly accented)

wenz 蚊子 (mosquito; the second syllable being neutral)

Article 5. In printing, typewriting or in telegraphy, the letters *ɥ*, *ʑ*, *ʑ*, *ʃ* and *i* may be replaced by *g*, *zh*, *ch*, *sh*, *ng* and *i* respectively if the proper types are not available.

Article 6. The following tone marks are used when necessary:

First tone Second tone Third tone Fourth tone Neutral

—

/

˘

˙

.

mā

má

mǎ

mà

lǎu mā

媽

麻

馬

罵

舒嗎

(mummy) (hemp) (horse) (revile) (Is it good?)

If technical difficulties arise in printing or typewriting making it difficult to put the tone marks above the vowels, they may be placed at the upper right corner of each syllable. In fully-marked texts, the first tone may be left unmarked.

Article 7. For syllables liable to run into each other and cause confusion, the dividing sign " ' " is used. For example:

pi'au 皮襖 (fur coat—two syllables); but

piau 漂 (to float—one syllable).

APPENDIX F

已推行的简化汉字表

(一)

中国文字改革委员会根据国务院在 1956 年 1 月 28 日决定公布的“汉字简化方案”，到目前为止，已先后正式推行了四批简化汉字，共计 317 个字。为了便于读者检查，特把四批简体字综合编成这个表。这个表是按字母次序排列的。括弧里面的字是繁体字。

A

爱〔愛〕 碍〔礙〕 获〔獲〕

B

罢〔罷〕 摆〔擺〕 办〔辦〕 板〔闆〕 帮〔幫〕 宝〔寶〕 报〔報〕
备〔備〕 笔〔筆〕 边〔邊〕 变〔變〕 标〔標〕 表〔錶〕 别〔別〕
宾〔賓〕 卜〔蔔〕 补〔補〕 币〔幣〕 毕〔畢〕 毙〔斃〕

C

才〔才〕 参〔參〕 惨〔慘〕 蚕〔蠶〕 辞〔辭〕 从〔從〕 聪〔聰〕
丛〔叢〕 窜〔竄〕 仓〔倉〕 层〔層〕

产〔產〕 参〔參〕 候〔候〕 厂〔廠〕 陈〔陳〕 称〔稱〕 惩〔懲〕
迟〔遲〕 齿〔齒〕 冲〔衝〕 虫〔蟲〕 丑〔醜〕 筹〔籌〕 处〔處〕
触〔觸〕 出〔出〕 础〔礎〕 疮〔瘡〕 台〔台〕 彻〔徹〕 搀〔搀〕

俦〔讎〕 饬〔饒〕 尘〔塵〕 衬〔襯〕 长〔長〕

D

达〔達〕 带〔帶〕 担〔擔〕 胆〔膽〕 当〔當響〕 档〔檔〕 党〔黨〕
导〔導〕 灯〔燈〕 邓〔鄧〕 敌〔敵〕 淀〔澱〕 点〔點〕 电〔電〕
垫〔墊〕 冬〔冬〕 东〔東〕 冻〔凍〕 栋〔棟〕 动〔動〕 斗〔鬥〕
独〔獨〕 断〔斷〕 对〔對〕 队〔隊〕 吨〔噸〕 夺〔奪〕 单〔單〕
杂〔雜〕 遑〔遑〕 墮〔墮〕

E

尔〔爾〕 儿〔兒〕

F

范〔範〕 汎〔濶〕 飞〔飛〕 奋〔奮〕 粪〔糞〕 坟〔墳〕 丰〔豐〕
妇〔婦〕 复〔復複覆〕 扶〔扶〕 发〔發髮〕 凤〔鳳〕 肤〔膚〕

G

盖〔蓋〕 干〔幹乾〕 赶〔趕〕 个〔個〕 耿〔耿〕 沟〔溝〕 构〔構〕
谷〔穀〕 刮〔刮〕 关〔關〕 观〔觀〕 广〔廣〕 归〔歸〕 龟〔龜〕
过〔過〕 国〔國〕 购〔購〕 顺〔順〕 柜〔櫃〕

H

汉〔漢〕 号〔號〕 后〔後〕 护〔護〕 壶〔壺〕 沪〔滬〕 画〔畫〕
划〔劃〕 华〔華〕 怀〔懷〕 坏〔壞〕 欢〔歡〕 环〔環〕 还〔還〕
会〔會〕 秽〔穢〕 伙〔夥〕 获〔獲獲〕 亡〔匿集〕 痕〔痕〕

J

几〔幾〕 机〔機〕 吉〔吉〕 际〔際〕 剂〔劑〕 济〔濟〕 挤〔擠〕
积〔積〕 家〔傢〕 价〔價〕 夹〔夾〕 艰〔艱〕 荐〔薦〕 坚〔堅〕
开〔開〕 监〔監〕 莨〔藹〕 姜〔薑〕 将〔將〕 奖〔獎〕 浆〔漿〕

柴[柴] 蓄[蓄] 胶[膠] 借[藉] 阶[階] 节[節] 尽[盡]
紧[緊] 仅[僅] 进[進] 惊[驚] 竟[競] 旧[舊] 举[舉]
剧[劇] 据[據] 惧[懼] 卷[捲] 觉[覺] 饥[饑] 鸡[鷄]
极[極] 继[繼] 疝[癰] 洁[潔] 舰[艦] 茎[莖] 抹[抹]
烬[燼] 讲[講]

K

开[開] 克[剋] 垦[墾] 垦[懇] 夸[誇] 矿[礦] 亏[虧]
困[困] 扩[擴] 块[塊]

L

腊[臘] 来[來] 兰[蘭] 拦[攔] 栏[欄] 烂[爛] 劳[勞]
劳[勞] 乐[樂] 类[類] 累[累] 里[裏] 礼[禮] 丽[麗]
厉[厲] 励[勵] 离[離] 历[曆] 隶[隸] 例[例] 帘[簾]
蜡[蠟] 姿[姿] 垒[壘] 炼[煉] 练[練] 辘[轆] 卢[盧]
庐[廬] 沪[滬] 芦[蘆] 炉[爐] 驴[驢] 联[聯] 恋[戀]
伶[伶] 核[核] 两[兩] 丁[丁] 疗[療] 辽[遼] 獠[獠]
临[臨] 邻[鄰] 灵[靈] 龄[齡] 岭[嶺] 刘[劉] 浏[瀏]
龙[龍] 楼[樓] 录[錄] 陆[陸] 虏[虜] 卤[鹵] 乱[亂]
罗[羅] 屢[屢] 虑[慮] 滤[濾]

M

迈[邁] 买[買] 卖[賣] 变[變] 蛮[蠻] 么[麼] 霉[霉]
蒙[蒙] 梦[夢] 弥[彌] 面[麵] 庙[廟] 灭[滅]
蔑[蔑] 亩[畝]

N

难[難] 南[南] 脑[腦] 拟[擬] 宁[寧] 农[農] 领[領]

酸〔酸〕

欧〔欧〕

P

盘〔盤〕 辟〔闢〕 苹〔蘋〕 朴〔樸〕 扑〔撲〕 凭〔憑〕

Q

齐〔齊〕 气〔氣〕 千〔韃〕 迁〔遷〕 签〔簽籤〕 牵〔牽〕 墙〔牆〕
蔷〔薔〕 乔〔喬〕 侨〔僑〕 桥〔橋〕 壳〔殼〕 穿〔穿〕 窃〔竊〕
亲〔親〕 寝〔寢〕 庆〔慶〕 穷〔窮〕 秋〔秋〕 区〔區〕 趋〔趨〕
权〔權〕 劝〔勸〕 确〔確〕 启〔啓〕 岂〔豈〕 枪〔槍〕 琼〔瓊〕

R

扰〔擾〕 热〔熱〕 荣〔榮〕 让〔讓〕 认〔認〕

S

洒〔灑〕 伞〔傘〕 丧〔喪〕 扫〔掃〕 畜〔畜〕 数〔數〕 随〔隨〕
岁〔歲〕 松〔鬆〕 苏〔蘇嘴〕 肃〔肅〕 孙〔孫〕 虽〔雖〕

Sh

杀〔殺〕 晒〔曬〕 伤〔傷〕 舍〔捨〕 沈〔沈〕 审〔審〕 渗〔滲〕
声〔聲〕 胜〔勝〕 湿〔濕〕 适〔適〕 时〔時〕 实〔實〕 势〔勢〕
师〔師〕 寿〔壽〕 兽〔獸〕 术〔術〕 树〔樹〕 帅〔帥〕 双〔雙〕
摄〔攝〕 绳〔繩〕 圣〔聖〕 书〔書〕

T

态〔態〕 台〔臺檯〕 摊〔攤〕 滩〔灘〕 疼〔癢〕 替〔替〕
体〔體〕 条〔條〕 铁〔鐵〕 听〔聽〕 厅〔廳〕 头〔頭〕 团〔團圓〕
坛〔壇〕 叹〔嘆〕 祟〔褻〕 囤〔囤〕

W

袜〔襪〕 洼〔窪〕 万〔萬〕 弯〔彎〕 为〔爲〕 伪〔偽〕 稳〔穩〕
 务〔務〕 恶〔惡〕 无〔無〕 雾〔霧〕 韦〔韋〕 卫〔衛〕 网〔網〕

X

牺〔犧〕 系〔係〕 戏〔戲〕 吓〔嚇〕 虾〔蝦〕 献〔獻〕 咸〔鹹〕
 显〔顯〕 宪〔憲〕 县〔縣〕 向〔嚮〕 响〔響〕 乡〔鄉〕 协〔協〕
 写〔寫〕 胁〔脅〕 泻〔瀉〕 衅〔釁〕 兴〔興〕 选〔選〕 旋〔旋〕
 悬〔懸〕 学〔學〕 寻〔尋〕 逊〔遜〕 习〔習〕 衰〔衰〕

Y

压〔壓〕 艳〔艷〕 严〔嚴〕 盐〔鹽〕 养〔養〕 痒〔癢〕 样〔樣〕
 阳〔陽〕 叶〔葉〕 爷〔爺〕 业〔業〕 医〔醫〕 义〔義〕 仪〔儀〕
 艺〔藝〕 亿〔億〕 忆〔憶〕 隐〔隱〕 阴〔陰〕 咽〔嚥〕 应〔應〕
 营〔營〕 优〔優〕 犹〔猶〕 邮〔郵〕 亚〔亞〕 哑〔啞〕 尧〔堯〕
 钥〔鑰〕 药〔藥〕 忧〔憂〕 厌〔厭〕

Y₂

拥〔擁〕 佣〔傭〕 踊〔踴〕 余〔餘〕 御〔禦〕 吁〔籲〕 郁〔鬱〕
 与〔與〕 誉〔譽〕 屿〔嶼〕 远〔遠〕 园〔園〕 跃〔躍〕 云〔雲〕
 运〔運〕 酝〔釀〕 痒〔癢〕

Z

杂〔雜〕 灶〔竈〕 宰〔宰〕 总〔總〕 凿〔鑿〕 脏〔臟〕 钻〔鑽〕
 纵〔縱〕

Zh

斋〔齋〕 战〔戰〕 毡〔氈〕 赵〔趙〕 这〔這〕 折〔摺〕 征〔徵〕
 症〔癥〕 証〔證〕 郑〔鄭〕 只〔祇〕 帜〔幟〕 职〔職〕 致〔緻〕

制〔製〕 执〔執〕 滯〔滯〕 种〔種〕 众〔衆〕 朱〔硃〕 筑〔築〕
 烛〔燭〕 庄〔莊〕 壮〔壯〕 装〔裝〕 妆〔妝〕 状〔狀〕 淮〔準〕
 质〔質〕 昼〔晝〕 专〔專〕 油〔潤〕 桩〔樁〕 钟〔鐘〕 肿〔腫〕

(二)

“汉字简化方案”中的简化偏旁,在手写、油印、胶印上通用已久,在铅印的出版物上,将根据字模刻制情况,陆续推行,不再分批公布。这个表里有54个简化偏旁,按原偏旁的笔画简繁排列先后。括弧里边的是原来的偏旁。简化偏旁有*符号的,一般只作为左偏旁用;没有*符号的偏旁,不论在一个汉字的任何部位,一般都可以使用。

| | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------|
| 彡*〔衤〕 | 巾〔衤〕 | 产〔產〕 | 金〔金〕 |
| 见〔見〕 | 页〔頁〕 | 专〔專〕 | 农〔農〕 |
| 讠*〔言〕 | 风〔風〕 | 发〔發〕 | 实〔實〕 |
| 贝〔貝〕 | 乚*〔食〕 | 单〔單〕 | 齐〔齊〕 |
| 丰〔車〕 | 力〔𠂔〕 | 几〔幾〕 | 寿〔壽〕 |
| 丕〔堅〕 | 品〔品〕 | 乔〔喬〕 | 监〔監〕 |
| 钅*〔金〕 | 马〔馬〕 | 只〔戠〕 | 收〔臨〕 |
| 长〔長〕 | 台〔𠂔〕 | 尧〔堯〕 | 齿〔齒〕 |
| 门〔門〕 | 师〔師〕 | 当〔當〕 | 奕〔賣〕 |
| 东〔東〕 | 𠂔〔𠂔〕 | 圣〔聖〕 | 龙〔龍〕 |
| 仑〔侖〕 | 鱼〔魚〕 | 会〔會〕 | 罗〔羅〕 |
| 冈〔岡〕 | 鸟〔鳥〕 | 附〔附〕 | 亦〔麟〕 |
| 戈〔戈〕 | 姿〔姿〕 | 义〔義〕 | |
| 収〔収〕 | 区〔區〕 | 兴〔興〕 | |